AUGUST 16, 1787. THE NUMBER 265.

Virginia Gazette AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

The United States of America in Congress Assembled.

To all who shall see these Presents,—Greeting.

WHEREAS the United States of America, in Congress assembled, by their commission bearing date the twelfth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty four, thought proper to constitute JOHN ADAMS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, and THOMAS JEFFERSON their ministers plenipotentiary, giving to them, or a majority of them, full power to confer, treat, and negociate, with the Ambassador, Minister, or Commissioner of his Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, concerning a treaty of amity and commerce, to make and receive propositions for such treaty, and to conclude and sign the same, transmitting it to the United States in Congress assembled, for their final ratification.

And by one other commissioner bearing date the eleventh day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, did farther empower the said Ministers Plenipotentiary, or a majority of them, by writing under their hands and seals, to appoint such Agent in the said business as they might think proper, with authority under the directions and instructions of the said Ministers to commence and prosecute the said negociations and conferences for the said treaty, provided that the said treaty should be signed by the said Ministers: And whereas the said John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, two of the said Ministers Plenipotentiary (the said Benjamin Franklin being absent) by writing under the hand and seal of the said John Adams, at London, October the fifth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, and of the said Thomas Jefferson, at Paris, October the eleventh, of the same year, did appoint THOMAS BARCLAY, Agent in the business aforesaid, giving him the powers therein, which by the said second commission they were authorised to give; and the said Thomas Barclay in pursuance thereof, hath arranged articles for a treaty of amity and commerce between the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, which articles, written in the Arabic language, confirmed by his said Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, and sealed with his Royal seal, being translated into the language of the said United States of America, together with the attestations thereto annexed, are in the following words, to wit:

In the name of ALMIGHTY GOD.

THIS is a treaty of peace and friendship established between US and the United States of America, which is confirmed, and which we have ordered to be written in this book and sealed with our Royal seal at our Court of Morocco, on the twenty fifth day of the blessed month of Shaban, in the year one thousand two hundred; trusting in God it will remain permanent.

I. WE declare that both parties have agreed that this treaty, consisting of twenty five articles, shall be inserted in this book and delivered to the honourable Thomas Barclay, the Agent of the United States now at our Court, with whose approbation it has been made, and who is duly authorised on their part to treat with US concerning all matters contained therein.

II. IF either of the parties shall be at war with any nation whatever, the other party shall not take a commission from the enemy, nor fight under their colours.

III. If either of the parties shall be at war with any nation whatever, and take a prize belonging to that nation, and there should be found on board subjects or effects belonging to either of the parties, the subjects shall be set at liberty, and the effects returned to the owners. And if any goods belonging to any nation, with whom either of the parties shall be at war, shall be loaded on vessels belonging to the other party, they shall pass free and unmolested without any attempt being made to take or detain them.

IV. A signal or pass shall be given to all vessels belonging to both parties, by which they are to be known when they meet at sea, and if the commander of a ship of war of either party shall have other ships under his convoy, the declaration of the commander alone shall be sufficient to exempt any of them from examination.

V. If either of the parties shall be at war, and shall meet a vessel at sea belonging to the other, it is agreed that if any examination is to be made, it shall be done by sending a boat with two or three men only, and if any gun shall be fired and injury done without reason, the offending party shall make good all damages.

VI. If any Moor shall bring citizens of the United States or their effects to his Majesty, the citizens shall be immediately set at liberty, and the effects restored; and in like manner, if any Moor, not a subject of these dominions, shall make prize of any of the citizens of America or their effects, and bring them into any of the ports of his Majesty, they shall be immediately released, as they shall then be considered as under his Majesty's protection.

VII. If any vessel of either party shall put into a port of the other, and have occasion for provisions or other supplies, they shall be furnished without any interruption or molestation.

VIII. If any vessel of the United States shall meet with a disaster at sea, and put into one of our ports to repair, she shall be at liberty to land and re-load her cargo, without paying any duty whatever.

IX. If any vessel of the United States shall be cast on shore on any part of our coasts, she shall remain at the disposition of the owners, and no one shall attempt going near her without their approbation, as she is then considered particularly under our protection; and if any vessel of the United States shall be forced to put into our ports by stress of weather or otherwise, she shall not be compelled to land her cargo, but shall remain in tranquillity until the commander shall think proper to proceed on his voyage.

X. If any vessel of either of the parties shall have an engagment with a vessel belonging to any of the christian powers within gun shot of the Forts of the other, the vessel so engaged shall be defended and protected as much as possible until she is in safety; and if any American vessel shall be cast on shore on the coast of Wadnoon, or any coast there about, the people belonging to her shall be protected and assisted, until, by the help of God, they shall be sent to their own country.

XI. If we shall be at war with any christian power, and any of our vessels sail from the ports of the United States, no vessel belonging to the enemy shall follow until twenty four hours after the departure of our vessels; and the same regulation shall be observed towards the American vessels sailing from our ports; be their enemies Moors or Christians.

XII. If any ship of war belonging to the United States shall put into any of our ports, she shall not be examined on any pretence whatever, even though she should have fugitive slaves on board, nor shall the Governour or Commander of the place compel them to be brought on shore on any pretext, nor require any payment for them.

XIII. If a ship of war of either party shall put into a port of the other and salute, it shall be returned from the Fort with an equal number of guns, not with more or less.

XIV. The commerce of the United States shall be on the same footing as is the commerce with Spain, or as that with the most favoured nation for the time being, and their citizens shall be respected and esteemed, and have full liberty to pass and repass our country and seaports whenever they please, without interruption.

XV. Merchants of both countries shall employ only such interpreters, and such other persons to assist them in their business as they shall think proper. No commander of a vessel shall transport his cargo on board another vessel; he shall not be detained in port longer than he may think proper; and all persons employed in loading or unloading goods, or in any other labour whatever, shall be paid at the customary rates, not more and not less.

XVI. In case of a war between the parties, the prisoners are not to be made slaves, but to be exchanged one for another, Captain for Captain, officer for officer, and one private man for another; and if there shall prove a deficiency on either side, it shall be made up by the payment of one hundred Mexican dollars for each person wanting; and it is agreed that all prisoners shall be exchanged in twelve months from the time of his being taken, and that this exchange may be effected by a merchant, or any other person authorised by either of the parties.

XVII. Merchants shall not be compelled to buy or sell any kind of goods but such as they shall think proper; and may buy and sell all sorts of merchandize but such as are prohibited to other Christian nations.

XVIII. All goods shall be weighed and examined before they are sent on board, and to avoid all detention of vessels, no examination shall afterwards be made unless it shall first be proved, that contraband goods have been sent on board, in which case the persons who took the contraband goods on board, shall be punished according to the usage and customs of the country, and no other person whatever shall be injured, nor shall the ship or cargo incur any penalty or damage whatever.

XIX. No vessel shall be detained in port on any pretence whatever, nor be obliged to take on board any article without the consent of the commander, who shall be at full liberty to agree for the freight of any goods he takes on board.

XX. If any of the citizens of the United States, or any persons under their protection, shall have any disputes with each other, the Consul shall decide between the parties, and whenever the Consul shall require any aid or assistance from our government, to enforce his decision, it shall be immediately granted to him.

XXI. If a citizen of the United States should kill or wound a Moor, or on the contrary, if a Moor shall kill or wound a citizen of the United States, the law of the country shall take place, and equal justice shall be rendered, the Consul assisting at the trial, and if any delinquent shall make his escape, the Consul shall not be answerable for him in any manner whatever.

XXII. If an American citizen shall die in our country, and no will shall appear, the Consul shall take possession of his effects, and if there should be no Consul, the effects shall be deposited in the hands of some person worthy of trust, until the party shall appear who has a right to demand them, but if the heir to the person deceased be present, the property shall be delivered to him without interruption; and if a will shall appear, the property shall descend agreeable to that will, as soon as the Consul shall declare the validity thereof.

XXIII. The Consuls of the United States of America, shall reside in any sea-port of our dominions that they shall think proper; and they shall be respected, and enjoy all the privileges which the Consuls of any other nation enjoy; and if any of the citizens of the United States shall contract any debts or engagements, the Consul shall not be in any manner accountable for them, unless he shall have given a promise in writing for the payment or fulfilling thereof, without which promise in writing, no application to him for any redress shall be made.

XXIV. If any differences shall arise by either party infringing on any of the articles of this treaty, peace and harmony shall remain notwithstanding, in the fullest force, until a friendly application shall be made for an arrangement, and until that application shall be rejected, no appeal shall be made to arms. And if a war should break out between the parties, nine months shall be granted to all the subjects of both parties, to dispose of their effects and retire with their property. And it is further declared, that whatever indulgence in trade or otherwise, shall be granted to any of the christian powers, the citizens of the United States shall be equally entitled to them.

XXV. This treaty shall not continue in full force, with the help of God, for fifty years.

We have delivered this book into the hands of the afore-mentioned Thomas Barclay, on the first day of the blessed month of Ramadan, in the year one thousand two hundred.

I CERTIFY that the annexed is a true copy of the translation made by Isaac Cordoza Nunez, interpreter at Morocco, of the treaty between the Emperor of Morocco and the United States of America.

(Signed)

THOMAS BARCLAY.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

GRACE TO THE ONLY GOD.

I THE underwritten, the servant of God, Taher Ben Abdelkack Fennish, do certify, that his Imperial Majesty, my master (whom God preserve) having concluded a treaty of peace and commerce with the United States of America, has ordered me, the better to compleat it, and in addition to the tenth article of the treaty, to declare, "That if any vessel belonging to the United States shall be in any of the ports of his Majesty's dominions, or within gun-shot of his forts, she shall be protected as much as possible, and no vessel whatever, belonging either to Moorish or Christian powers, with whom the United States may be at war, shall be permitted to follow or engage her, as we now deem the citizens of America our good friends."

And, in obedience to his Majesty's commands, I certify this declaration, by putting my hand and seal to it, on the 18th day of Ramadan, in the year one thousand two hundred.

(Signed)

The servant of the King, my master, whom God preserve.

TAHER BEN ABDELKACK FENNISH.

I DO certify, that the above is a true copy of the translation made at Morocco, by Isaac Cordoza Nunez, interpreter, of a declaration made and signed by Sidi Hage Taher Fennish, in addition to the treaty between the Emperor of Morocco and the United States of America, which declaration the said Taher Fennish made by the express directions of his Majesty.

(Signed)

THOMAS BARCLAY.

AND WHEREAS the said John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, Ministers Plenipotentiary aforesaid, by writing under their respective hands and seals, duly made and executed by the said John Adams, on the 25th of January, 1787, and by the said Thomas Jefferson, on the 1st day of January, 1787, did approve and conclude the said treaty and every article and clause therein contained, reserving the same nevertheless to the United States in Congress assembled, for their final ratification:

NOW BE IT KNOWN, that we the said United States of America, in Congress assembled, have accepted, approved, ratified and confirmed, and by these presents do accept, approve, ratify, and confirm the said treaty, and every article and clause thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have caused our seal to be hereunto affixed:—WITNESS his Excellency ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, our President, at the city of New-York, this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and in the twelfth year of our Sovereignty and Independence.

CAIRO, (Egypt) March 10.

SEVERAL Arabs dispatched to the Captain Pacha have brought account, that Jaga Bey, the Kiaja of Murat Bey, his first Eunuch, and several chiefs of villages, in number 400, had left the rebel party, were coming to ask mercy of the Captain Pacha, and would be here in about 10 days. This desertion shews the deplorable state of the rebels, who are at present absolutely in want of every thing; they have nothing now left, but to endeavour to reach Hassou-aux, before the Capt. Pacha overtakes them, in which case they may, though with difficulty, take refuge in Abyssinia, whereas otherwise they must fall into the power of the conquerors, or perish for want in the deserts of Africa.

The Captain Pacha has not yet resolved upon the order of Government he means to establish in Egypt; but it is supposed that he will appoint three Pachas, one at Girge, one at Cairo, and the other at Alexandria, to keep the Beys in order.

The day before yesterday two other couriers arrived here to the Captain Pacha, from his Kiaja, with accounts, that after having beaten the fugitives, he went up the Nile, to cut off all communication with Hessou-aux, and upon that river the Kiaja met Ibrahim Bey, with four boats, the only ones he could get, three of which the Kiaja sunk, and Ibrahim with much difficulty got on shore, and made his escape upon a horse without a saddle; most of his people were drowned, and the baggage lost; four Beys, who could not join Murat, have hid themselves, and it is imagined they will crave mercy; Murat himself is in an unfavourable situation, having no boats to pass the Nile, and the Captain Pacha's army guarding all the coast; he has nothing before him but steep mountains, and is in want of provisions and ammunition. Thus, it is thought, that dead or alive, he will fall into the hands of the Captain Pacha. It is to the abilities of his Kiaja, that the Admiral owes the separation of the two rebel Beys, which must accelerate their destruction.

MONTEGO-BAY, June 30.

A GENTLEMAN from the Windward Islands informs, that five sail of Spanish men of war were lately seen in the latitude of Barbadoes, standing to the westward; and by their course appeared to be bound to the Havanna.

On the 17th ultimo, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the ship Two Sisters, belonging to Liverpool, having on board 500 slaves, from Bonny, bound to the Havanna being between Porto Plata and the Old Cape, about twelve leagues from the shore, had the misfortune to be overtaken by a heavy squall of wind; which, taking her on the broadside, turned her keel out, and her port-holes being open, she went down almost instantaneously. The steward and five sailors having been fortunate enough to get into the small boat, they abandoned both the ship, and the shallop belonging to her, the latter of which was full of slaves and some of the crew, not having it in their power to render those on board the ship any assistance. Next day, being destitute of every necessary, they providentially fell in with a Spanish schooner the captain of which very humanely took them on board, and, on the 20th, put them into an American brig, bound to the Cape. It is supposed the unhappy people on board the shallop must all have perished.

HALIFAX, July 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this town, dated May 29.

I SEND you, by this conveyance, articles of impeachment against Mr. Hastings, who was, for many years the principal person in the British East-Indies By these you will find to what disgraceful and outrageous lengths the East-India company's servants have proceeded to extend their territories, and to amass wealth, and with what propriety the House of Commons have taken it up These are but a small part of the charges, many more, (I understand) being to be brought up

"When you have perused these articles you will easily conceive my ideas, upon seeing this great Nabob upon his knees, in custody at the Bar of the House of Lords (a form always to be undergone by any Commoner charged with high crimes and misdemeanors)—a person to whom Asiatic sovereigns had been subjects; and by whom, no doubt, they had been insolently refused any indulgence. He was obliged afterwards to stand at the Bar near four hours, to hear the articles (still in custody) read to him, and finally to give bail for his appearance with two sureties, in £. 40,000l. You canot comprehend the mode of doing this great business; the party accusing, the British House of Commons, in parliament assembled; the Judicature to which the accusation is referred, the most illustrious and dignified assembly in Europe; the party accused, the principal actor on the Indian stage—The issue is joined; and what now remains, is the most striking and magnificence Coup d' œil this country affords (except only a coronation) the trial, in full parliament, before and by the House of Lords.

"By the vast surplus the present administration have had opportunity to present to Parliament of the revenue, the debts of the Prince of Wales, to the amount of near £. 200 000, have been paid.—He has £. 60,000 a year revenue and has contrived during the three years he has had his establishment, to spend anually double that sum. When this was discovered by the King it occasioned great coolness, which continued a long time; but finally harmony and union are restored, by the House of Commons taking it up, and addressing the King to pay his debts out of his civil-list, and they will make it good.

"Parliament have passed an act to constitute certain free ports in Jamaica, Dominica, Antigua, and New-Providence; by which, after a certain time, certain enumerated goods may be imported from any foreign European dominion or state, in their own vessels—This is another side-stroke at the disunited states of America, and will operate most materially to their disadvantage."

NEW-YORK, July 31.

COPY of a LETTER from a Wheelbarrow-man at Philadelphia, to his Brother in Ireland.

"Dear Patrick,

CONTRARY to my expectation, after my arrival in this country, I found great difficulty in maintaining myself, occasioned by the decay of trade and business of all kinds since the peace. My situation was truly distressing. I applied for work to above one hundred persons in the course of six weeks, but without meeting with encouragement from any one of them Now and then I picked up a shilling or eighteen-pence by piling wood, which served to procure me a little bread. Many whole days did I pass without eating any thing, and all my nights were passed under the shambles or in hay lofts in the neighbourhood of the city. In this situation, I heard that a law had been made by the government of Pennsylvania, to punish stealing with *hard labour*, instead of the gallows, or the whipping post The law provided at the same time, that persons who suffered its penalties should be well fed, cloathed, and lodged. This was all I wanted, and I had no objection to working for them. I therefore joined a company of strolling footpads, whom I met with one evening near the centre house of the city. They proposed to me to assist in robbing the house of ———, which they had resolved on that evening to break open. My conscience shuddered at the proposal, and I declined accompanying them The next day they brought their booty to the hay-loft, where I had lain for several days; and as it consisted in part of good eatables, I chearfully partook of it. Soon after this we were all taken up, and most of us were condemned to hard labour for different terms of years. I embraced my situation with thankfulness. I work, it is true, constantly in the streets of Philadelphia, but I live well. Our beef and bread are excellent, and our keepers are kind to those of us who behave as we ought to do. The good woman and children of Philadelphia pity our situation, and not only enter into conversation with us, but often give us money to buy liquor and tobacco. Indeed, Pat, I never lived better in my life, and if you could join us without disgracing yourself, I think you could not do better than by coming over, and becoming one of our company, and bringing with you all our cousins and play fellows in the town of ——.

"I hope if you do come, it will not be long before you join us, otherwise the people of the country will get into place before you, for they follow and crowd about so constantly, and listen with so much eagerness to our conversation (which, I am sorry to say, is sometimes both profane and absurd) that I believe they envy us our lot, and are preparing themselves by idleness, and a familiarity with weakness, to follow our example. Some visionary gentleman have proposed that we should work out of sight, to prevent our infecting the good people of the State, with our example; but the freemen of Pennsylvania are too jealous of their liberties not to be the executioners of their own laws—and hence they will never surrender the power of punishing us out of their own hands. Besides, as bull baiting and slavery are forbidden by the laws of the State, the citizens of Pennsylvania would have no idea of the diversion of the former, or of the cruelty of the latter practice, should we be sentenced to work out of their sight: for in spight of the resentment and morality of their laws, they show by the delight they take in looking at us, that cruelty and chains are not repgunant to their feelings, and that they enjoy the *baring* and degradation of their speeches with a malicious pleasure unknown to any other beings but a free people.

With love and duty to our aged father,
I am dear Patric,
Your affectionate brother till death,
DENIS K—— Y.

"PS Lest you should commit a mistake, after your arrival, I must inform you, that every act of theft or fraud in this state is not punished with the wheelbarrow. You may cheat, and lie, and rob with paper money for seven years, and the laws will take no notice of you. You may refuse to take any thing but specie from you debtors, and afterwards sell that specie to a broker for paper, which you may force a poor tradesman to take from you at par with gold and silver, by swearing you received it as such, and that is as good as any money in the world This kind of indirect roguery will not do. You must literally pick a pocket, break open an house, or rob on the highway, or you never can partake of the bread and beef of a wheel-barrow man."

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.

FRIDAY last, between the hours of five and six in the afternoon, a gentleman was robbed near the arsenal, by a horseman, who accosted him in the following singular manner—"how dost thou do friend?" (with a well imitated Quaker nod) "Wilt thou be so kind as to tell me which ferry I must cross to go to Lancaster?" Having obtained his request, he proceeded—"as thou seemest to be a man of a kind make, I will venture to solicit a little cash to bear my expences?" To this the gentleman surprised, but not suspicious of evil design, replied—"from your horse and apparel, sir, you do not appear to be a needy man; besides, as I am not in a situation for making presents, you must excuse me." "I am very sorry," returned he with that kind of cool deliberation that usually designates real concern of mind, "that a man of thy profession, for I perceive that thou art a clergyman, should be so devoid of faith and charity; however, here is a little instrument"—taking a pistol from the left breast of his coat, "that shall either endow thee with both these excellent gifts, or chastise thee for thy want of them." With these words, which were pronounced in a determined but not wrathful tone, he dismounted; and while with the one hand he pointed the pistol to the gentleman's breast, with the other he rifled his pockets of twenty dollars and some papers, the latter of which he restored. Having effected his purpose, he, with an affected air of clerical authority, subjoined this admonition—"Be no more faithless, but believe, and shut not any bowels against the necessities of the poor Fare thee well!" As he pronounced these words, he sprung into his saddle with a single bound, and road off full speed towards the Ridge Road.

This inimitable, cool and well bred robber, personated the Quaker in dress as well as style. His hat was a true modern broad brim—his coat, vest, and breeches were of snuff coloured camblet, and of the plainest cut—his stockings of the same colour, but whether silk or worsted is not known—his knee bands and shoes were tied with strings. He appears to be a native of Old England—He is tall, perhaps six feet high, and very genteel, though somewhat round shouldered; his hair dark and lank; his countenance oval, open, placid and manly; his address graceful and firm, and his activity uncommon; he rode a sprightly bay horse, well framed and in good condition, and had behind him a small portmanteau which appered to be well filled, very probably with different changes of apparel.

Among a great variety of other curiosities, both natural and artificial, now to be seen at Mr. Peal's Museum, is a small aquatic bird, which was driven by the storm, the day before yesterday, to this city, and picked up in one of the streets, almost dead with fatigue. It is of a whitish colour, and in form resembles the pigeon, except that its feet are webbed, like those of the duck; and the size of the bird though evidently of full growth, is no larger than that of a swallow.

SHIP NEWS.

Captain Harris, of the Atlantic Krull, in lat. 22, 13, N. long. 67, 22, W. spoke the brig Sovereign Captain Crawford, from Philadelphia, bound to Cape Francois, out 17 days, all well, the 17th of July.

RICHMOND, AUGUST 16.

THE treaty with the Emperor of Morocco must be highly satisfactory to the citizens of America, as it not only gives us an important ally in the Mediterranean, but defeats the expectations of Great Britain, arising from the enmity, which, they hoped, might perpetuate subsist between that power and the United States. In another point of view, every humane mind must rejoice at the prospect it affords for the relief of our brethren who languish in slavery at Algiers, and for the removal of those terrors and dangers which have lately obstructed our commerce in that quarter of the globe.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in St. Eustatius to his friend in Wilmington, dated July 11, 1787.

"People here owning English vessels are afraid to send them to America, as the late prohibition is so barefaced an insult, that they do not doubt the mob for setting fire to them, if some attention is not paid to it by the States Representatives.—We begin to feel the consequences of the prohibition, or rather merchants have anticipated them through fear of having goods on hand. There is perhaps as little Spanish or French demand as ever has been since my first acquaintance in the island, and should that not improve speedily, the approaching season and the prohibition, will not leave a vessel in the road."

We learn from New York, that Congress have promoted Colonel Harmar, now commandant of the troops stationed at the western posts on the Ohio, to the rank of Brigadier General, with the pay and emoluments of the war establishment.

Arrived at New York, the 3d of this month, the ship Hope, Captain M'Gee, from Canton in China, after a passage of six months.

In London, the following whimsical circumstance lately took place, in a Methodistic tabernacle at the west end of the town:—An itinerant preacher had just mounted the pulpit, when he discovered an unfortunate woman, whom he had seduced, robbed and abandoned, looking him full in the face; so much discomposed this holy profligate, that he betook himself to his heels, sans ceremonie, and left his credulous congregation petrified with pious amazement. We hope that, sans ceremonie, all spurious preachers and itinerant impostors, who at present infest this town, will, in imitation of their lovely profligate brethren—be obliged to betake themselves to their heels, or undergo the punishment due to their delinquency.

On the 3d inst. arrived at Philadelphia, a Spanish frigate, having on board many families from Ireland, France, and Germany, who purpose to settle in Carthagena. They are allowed provisions while on the voyage, at the expence of the Spanish government, and when they arrive at their place of destination, they will each be entitled to a lot of ground, and accommodations till they are enabled to support themselves.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Limestone, to his friend in Pittsburg, dated June 21, 1787.

"On the 3d instant, a party of 180 men under the command of Col. Robert Todd, crossed at this place, on an expedition against some Indians who were settled on Point Creek, about 80 miles distant from here. The Indians received account of their coming and left the place before they reached it; on their return they fell in with two camps of savages, consisting of about fourteen, four of whom they killed, and took six prisoners."

We are informed from good authority that 7 ranges of townships in the western territory of the United States are now completed, and in a few days the return will be ready for Congress."

A short time since, about 8 miles from Pittsburg, upon the Allegany river, at an Indian camp, the following very extraordinary affair happened. A young warrior of the Seneca nation, who had escaped taking the small pox, which is raging amongst them, being much incensed at seeing many of his brethren seized with that malady, expressed himself to this effect: That if the Great Man above dared to give to him the small pox he would tomahawk him as he would a stump, which he pointed at, and to shew how he would act, began cutting the stump in a most furious manner. In a few minutes he was struck entirely blind, and his head swelled to so great a degree, that his eye-balls burst from their sockets, and he expired in a few hours.

The above account was taken from the Pittsburg Gazette, the Printer of which was informed of the circumstance by Mr. Joseph Nicolas, interpreter for the United States, who has it from Guia Sutho, principal chief of the nation, who was present when this happened.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Three Sisters, Augutal, Antigua.
Brig Neptune, Dashwood, Aux Cayes.
Schooner Friendship, Probee, St Lucia.

CLEARANCES.

Brig Terry, Tolson, London.
Schooner Mermaid, Ruscu, North Carolina.
Sloop Sally, Daggett, Boston.
Charity, Coke, New York.
Little Betsey, Minor, Philadelphia.

FROM Mr. LINDSAY's MARINE INTELLIGENCER AUGUST 2.

The sloop Morning Star, bound from Baltimore to Marble Head, New England, commanded by Captain Thomas Boyles, sprung a leak 15 leagues off Cape Henry, and put in here in distress.

August 5. By a gentleman arrived in the ship Le Comte de Artois, we are informed, that the brigantine Catherine, Captain Mullony, from Halifax bound to Philadelphia, had on the 20th ult. off Nantucket Shoals carried away her main mast; however the weather moderating, enabled Captain Mullony to rig a jury mast, and it is expected she will be able to reach her port.

VIRGINIA Prices Current. TOBACCO, JAMES RIVER.

Upper District,	leaf.	from 28 to 30 s.
———	stem'd	24 s.
Appamattox,	- -	28 s.
York River upper district,		26 to 28 s.
———	lower district,	22 to 24 s.
Tar; - - - -		12 s.
Turpentine, - - -		15 s
Pitt Coal per bushel, - - -		1 s.
Wheat per bushel, - -		5 s.
Indian Corn per barrel. -		18 to 20 s.
Flour per barrel - -		30 to 36 s.
Meal per 100 wt. - -		9 s.
Oats, per bushel, - - -		2 s.
Potatoes per do. - - -		4 s.
Fresh Butter per lb. - -		1 s.
Beef per barrel,	£. 3 10 to £. 4.	
Pork per do.	4 to 4. 10.	
Bacon per lb. - - -		9 d.
Beeswax, - - -		15 d.
Ginseng, - - -		2 s.

ANECDOTES

Which happened at Toulon the beginning of May.

CAPTAIN FABRE, who commanded one of his Majesty's ships lying in that port, for some misdemeanor committed by one of the crew, ordered him to be flogged, and pitched upon Mr. Pica, one of the masters, to perform the disagreeable office, which he absolutely refused, as not belonging to, and unbecoming his station. The haughty Captain, nettled at this opposition, said "Suppose sir, I should order the punishment to be inflicted upon yourself for your obstinacy."—Pica, with manly firmness replied, "He was the master, so to do or not, and that he would rather receive it than do aught unworthy of himself." This sentiment, which should have endeared him to, exasperated the haughty tyrant, who ordered the condemned culprit to execute the rash command. The unhappy Pica bore the indignity with resignation, and, when finished, with manly fortitude he told the Captain, "He had dishonoured him forever, which, whilst he lived, he never would forget." He went below, as if to hide his ignominy; provided himself with two twenty four pound shot, which he secreted in his cloaths, and returned to the deck in sullen silence, here he watched a favourable opportunity to execute his determined resolution, which was to wash away the stain by the death of himself and his oppressor. The fatal moment soon presented itself, when seizing the Captain in his arms, with irresistable celerity, he plunged into the ocean, and in an instant conveyed the tyrant before the throne of the Almighty, to answer for his arbitrary injustice.

After the battle of Culloden, in the year 1745, a reward of thirty thousand pounds was offered to any one, who should discover or deliver up the young Pretender. He had taken refuge with the Kennedies, two common thieves; who protected him with fidelity; robbed for his support; and often went in disguise to Inverness, to buy provisions for him. A considerable time afterwards one of those men, who had resisted the temptation of thirty thousand pounds, was hanged for stealing a cow, of the value of thirty shillings.

TO BE SOLD, FOR READY MONEY, At the Vendue OFFICE,

On Tuesday the 28th of this month.

SEVERAL LIKELY

NEGROES,

Belonging to the estate of the late Captain JAMES GUNN, deceased.

THE EXECUTORS.

City of Richmond,
August 15, 1787.

Sales by Vendue!

On Thursday the 21st instant, for the benefit of the Underwriters.

SIX BALES OF

OZNABRIGS,

Imported and damaged on board the HELENA, Hugh Dunlop, Master, from GLASGOW.

Same day will be exposed to SALE,

A QUANTITY of

PORTER, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN STEWART, V. M.

Richmond, August 13, 1787.

FOR SALE, OR TO BE RENTED,

And possession given immediately,

MY HOUSE,

AND LOT, IN THIS CITY.

AS this Lot is so completely fixed either for a private gentleman's family or a merchant, having thereon proper store houses, I think a more particular description unnecessary, presuming any person inclinable to rent or purchase will first view it. For further particulars inquire of Messrs. HUNT & ADAMS, or the subscriber.

JOHN DREWIDZ.

Williamsburg, March 8, 1787.

ROOTE's LAND,

FORMERLY advertised to be sold on the 12th of June, remains undisposed of, and will certainly be exposed to sale (on the premises) on the second Tuesday in September next, agreeable to a decree of the High Court of Chancery.

RICHARD CORBIN.

Laneville, July 28, 1787.

WILLIAMSBURG, August 6, 1787.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of THOMAS OUSBY deceased, are desired to bring them in to the subscriber, and those indebted are desired to pay immediately, as I shall render an account to the Court of Hustings for the city of Williamsburg, in November next. JOHN BRYAN, Serjeant.

MARCUS ELCAN,

Has for Sale,

AT HIS STORE,

A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

BEST GENEVA IN CASES,

MOLASSES,

WINE,

BAR IRON,

GERMAN STEEL, &c. &c.

Which he will sell for Cash, Country Produce, or Public Securities, on moderate terms.

Goochland County, March 7, 1787.

ALL persons that have any demands against the estate of WILLIAM PARSONS, late of Henrico county, are warned to produce them properly authenticated before the ensuing Court, of the aforesaid county, as I propose then to make a final settlement of my executorship, and shall not consider myself liable for any claim against the estate, after that time.

SAMUEL PARSONS, Ex'or.

HENRICO COUNTY, August 1, 1787.

THE subscriber having served many years as overseer, and steward, now offers his service to any gentleman who would wish to employ him in the latter capacity. Any person who would wish to employ him may be assured that he will come well recommended. A line addressed to him in Henrico county, near the New Bridges, and left with the Printer will be duly attended to by

JESSE WILLIAMS.

I have for sale,

ON LONG CREDIT,

A VARIETY OF

STOCK,

Of different kinds;

And I would also HIRE,

SEVERAL LIKELY

NEGRO FELLOWS,

Who are accustomed to the plantation business.

LANDS

Offered for SALE.

I HAVE one thousand ACRES in Berkley county of the first quality, which I propose to sell; the tract may be divided into two or three compact and convenient farms, its situation about three miles from Keys's Ferry over Shanadore, five from Harper's over Potowmack, nine from Shepperd's town, fourteen from Martinsburg, twenty from Winchester, and sixty from Alexandria.

If no agreeable proposal is made for this LAND before, or at the Jockey-club races at this town in October, I offer my LAND on Massaponax, containing one thousand and ninety seven acres for sale, it layeth between five and six miles below Fredericksburg, and about two miles from Rappahanock river.

I have also for SALE

Or to rent some well improved LOTS in this town, and some unimproved for sale.

CHARLES YATES.

Fredericksburg, July 30, 1787.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next Assembly, from the inhabitants of the county of Cumberland, praying that an act may pass for selling the glebe land therein, and applying the money to the support of the poor in the said county; and also for opening the churches to all preachers who wish to enter therein to worship GOD.

POETRY.

IRIS, A FAVOURITE SONG.

IN this ſtill retirement fair Iris I view'd
Her beauty enchanted her manner ſubdu'd;
Ineffable ſweetneſs each feature array'd,
And the magic of love in her bright treſſes play'd.

The fair thus reſiſtleſs paſs'd careleſs along,
Praiſe follow'd her footſteps and bleſs'd her in ſong:
For ſure ev'ry virtue adorns that ſoft breaſt,
Whoſe ſnow gave to innocence hint for a veſt!

In what dripping grotto —what bloſſom fenc'd bow'r,
Sequeſters the beauty from noon's burning pow'r?
Aſſiſt in the ſearch, O ye gay village ſwains,
And the ſmile on her lip will require all your pains.

But why ſhould I tempt you her charms to behold!
Why lure you to bondage with fetters of gold?
In love 'tis moſt pleaſing to ſuffer alone,
For the loſs of your hearts won't recover my own.

ANECDOTE.

THE Chaplain of a regiment in garriſon in a town not far diſtant from London, who is no leſs remarkable for the ſmartneſs of his repartees than for the perſpicuity of his obſervations, being lately at table in a tavern in the neighbourhood of the quarters of the regiment, allowed himſelf to criticiſe with rather an uncharitable degree of ſeverity the conduct of a Lady of Quality. A Colonel who was at the ſame table and who happened to be a relation to the lady whoſe character had been ſo outrageouſly handled, addreſſed this rather indiſcreet ſon of the Caſſock in the following terms, "Mr. Babbler, the rodomontades which you have been letting off are all falſe; and was I near enough, a ſmart box on your ear ſhould be the reward of your inſolence; but you may conſider yourſelf cuffed; ſince it is only to the diſtance that is between you and I that you owe your not being ſo." "Colonel (replied the Clergyman) my cloth forbids my carrying a ſword; but learn, that had I been ſeated near to you, I had ſeized that of the perſon next to me, and therewith have run you through the body You ought therefore to conſider yourſelf ſlain by my hands; becauſe it is only owing to the diſtance that ſeparates us that you ſtill live." The Colonel ſtarted up furious at this reply; but the Chaplain obſerved, that as he had killed his man it was no longer permitted that the dead ſhould ſpeak—The company burſt into a peal of laughter, and prevented conſequences enſuing which might have given rather an unfortunate turn to the affair, if during the time which they took to appeaſe the choleric Colonel, the Chaplain had prudently preſerved the ſame diſtance which has ſecured him from the receipt of the Box on the ear.

VIRGINIA.

At a Court of Admiralty held at the Capitol in the City of Williamſburg, the 22d day of June, 1787.

ORDERED that publication be made in the Virginia Gazette for one year from this time, that there is in the hands of the Marſhal of this Court the ſum of 462 l. 13 s. 2 d. being one moiety of the nett proceeds of the ſale of a certain ſchooner and her cargo of RUM and SUGAR which was taken up at ſea by James M'Donald, maſter of the ſhip Grange, and John Boyle, maſter of the ſhip Ann, in lat. 36. 47 long. 30. 25. weſt from London, not having any papers or a living creature on board, and by them libelled in this Court; the ſaid ſchooner is a heavy looking clump, very old, of about 60 or 70 tons burthen, has been ſheathed with copper, which is taken off, and is newly ceiled with very broad plank, has ſome large ſtrops of iron acroſs her bow and bend, and is ſuppoſed to be a northward built veſſel. The cargo of rum is marked MP, HP, MP, and MB, and the ſugar marked HP. The perſon or perſons entitled to the ſame upon proving their right to the Court, will receive the above moiety.

(A Copy)

Teſte WM. RUSSELL, Regiſter.

For Sale,
A LIKELY ACTIVE
NEGRO WOMAN,
ABOUT EIGHTEEN YEARS OLD,
Accuſtomed to houſe buſineſs.
For terms inquire of the Printer.

Notice is hereby Given

THAT a petition will be preſented to the next Aſſembly, praying for an act to paſs for clearing the river Appomattox, of every obſtruction to navigation, or 80 or 90 miles above Peterſburg.

Will be expoſed to Sale,
Purſuant to a decree of the Worſhipful Court of Charles City county, on the firſt Wedneſday in October next, at Charles City COURTHOUSE, being Court day,
Four hundred acres of valuable
LAND,
Lying on Chickahomony river,
Belonging to the eſtate of WILLIAM GREGORY, deceaſed,
Late of the ſaid county of CHARLES CITY.
The ſaid land is of an excellent quality, and well adapted to the culture of tobacco or grain.—Six months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, on their giving bond with approved ſecurity to
THE EXECUTORS.
JULY 23, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,
A HOUSE & LOT
IN THIS CITY,
WELL SITUATED FOR BUSINESS,
ALSO
AN UNIMPROVED LOT,
ON SHOCKOE HILL.
ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.
JULY 13, 1787.

TAKEN up in Lunenburg county, within four or five miles of the courthouſe, a ſmall bright bay MARE, four feet four inches high, ſeven or eight years old, branded on the near ſhoulder S, and on the near buttock L, with a ſtar in her forehead, and a ſmall ſnip on her noſe, not docked. Appraiſed to ſeven pounds.

JOHN CLARKE.

County Court clerks, merchants, ſheriffs, naval officers, and others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Printer hereof, viz.

COUNTY COURT.
PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.
REPLEVY-BONDS.
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.
COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.

NAVAL OFFICERS.
DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,
OF VARIOUS FORMS.

Now Selling,
BY THE PRINTER HEREOF,
THE POOR SOLDIER,
A Comic OPERA,
In two acts.

M'MURRAY's MAP
OF THE
UNITED STATES,

SNUFF
MILLS,
AT
WILLIAMSBURG.
THE proprietors of which have for ſale a large quantity of SCOTCH SNUFF, two years old, and by judges of that article, ſaid to be fully equal to any imported from Europe. RAPPEE SNUFF, ſuperior to what can poſſibly croſs the Atlantic. TWIST & SHAGG, for chewing, fine CUT for ſmoaking, to be had at the ſame place. The prices wholeſale are 25 per cent lower then any other ſtate do furniſh thoſe articles. All orders addreſſed as above, due attention will be paid for expedition and care in package.
By the public's devoted ſervants,
HUNT & ADAMS.
Williamſburg, March 9. 1787.
N B. The above articles are to be had at their ſhop in Richmond, and at Mr. Robt. Greenhow's ſtore on Shockoe hill near the Theatre.

For Sale,

A BRIG
Of about 150 *hogſheads burthen,*
Now on the Stocks,
And will be ready for launching in a few days.
Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to me on Prtowmack river, Roſiers creek, Weſtmoreland county.
THOMAS STHRESHLY.
JULY 21, 1787.

FOR SALE,
FOUR HUNDRED ACRES OF
LAND,
Lying in GOOCHLAND county,
Within a mile and a half of James river, three miles of Carter's ferry, and about forty from Richmond, the plantation is in excellent order for croping, very good houſes for the accommodation of a ſmall family, and all neceſſary out houſes to ſecure the crop, I preſume no one will purchaſe without viewing the premiſes, therefore any thing further ſaid might be unneceſſary, I will give conſiderable credit for two thirds of the purchaſe. Inquire of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.
J. WOODSON.

TO BE SOLD,
At CURLE's, *in Henrico county, on Thurſday the* 16*th day of Auguſt next, for ready caſh, about ſeventy valuable*
NEGRO SLAVES,
OF VARIOUS QUALITIES.
Tradeſmen, Houſe Servants, &c. &c. &c a life eſtate in the ſtock of cattle, horſes, ſheep, &c all the plate and furniture of every kind, late the property of Col. Richard Randolph, deceaſed.—And on Thurſday the 30th of Auguſt, will be offered for ſale, on the ſame terms, at Clover Foreſt, in Cumberland county, about forty or fifty
SLAVES,
Together with a conſiderable number of valuable cattle, horſes, and hogs. The above is for the purpoſe of diſcharging the debts due from the ſaid Randolph's eſtate, after (firſt) adjuſting his adminiſtration to the eſtate of Ryland Randolph, deceaſed, of Turkey Iſland. All perſons who had obtained judgments in the life time of the deceaſed, are requeſted particularly to attend, as a neglect may prove to the loſs of their debts.
The EXECUTORS.
JULY 20, 1787.

TAKEN up in Prince Edward, on Spring creek, a bay MARE, about thirteen years old, four feet five inches high, has ſome ſaddle ſpots on her back, a hanging main, and ſwitch tail, paces naturally. Appraiſed to ſix pounds ten ſhillings.

P JAMES GRAHAM.